**Approaching the Waste Not, Want Not extract in the source booklet; think of this as a checklist for approaching any of the Non-Fiction Questions**

**First identify PAFT of the source (this will help you as you have to discuss tone in A2, A4 & A6)**

**Waste not, Want not was:**

* **P – persuasive,**
* **A – newspaper readers British**
* **F – article,**
* **T – amusing, informal**

**Answering A1 selecting information Questions**

**For A1 questions you are being asked to:**

* Bullet Points
* short simple sentences to give the information asked for in the questions
* select the information carefully
* Ensure you reword the question into your answer so it is clear you have understood how to answer the question.

A1 Question & Example:

**Read the newspaper article by John Humphrys in the separate Resource Material.**

**A1.** (a) How much food is wasted by the British every year? [1]

(b) How much does it cost to get rid of wasted food? [1]

(c) How much food is thrown away by an average supermarket every year? [1]

**EXAMPLE:**

1. 500,000 tonnes of food is wasted by the British every year.
2. It costs £400 million to get rid of the waste every year.
3. 50 tons of food is wasted and thrown away by the average supermarket every year.

As you can see from the layout of the answer it is specific (answers the question), laid out to re-word the question into the answer, picks out information from the text and uses short sentences to do this.

**Answering A2 Language and Structure Focused Questions**

**For A2 questions you need to:**

* Mini EA paragraphs
* Link to the technique
* Quote – short and snappy is better
* Link to the meaning – explicit and implicit
* Can link to the effect on the reader
* Be CONCISE – Don’t waffle and use long introductory sentences that don’t tell us anything about the language
* You need to cover 7 – 10 quotes
* Use the bullet points in the question to help you think about what you should write
* Select specific examples by highlighting them in the text before you answer the question – annotate with the language technique

**A2 Question and Example**

**A2.** John Humphrys is trying to persuade us to be less wasteful. How does he try to do this? [10]

You should comment on:

what he says to influence readers; **(his words)**

his use of language and tone; **(the language and tone – subject terminology)**

the way he presents his argument. **(the structure)**

**EXAMPLE**:

John Humphries tries to persuade us by using rhetorical questions, such as “still feel smug about the wasteful Americans?” which forces us to revaluate our thoughts about how Americans live and shames us with “smug” inferring that we are almost proud to be like them, with our own wasteful ways. Furthermore, facts, such as: “400 million” suggests waste in Britain is huge, costly and unnecessary. Perhaps, Humphreys wants us to feel ashamed of our own behaviour with waste food. Another example is the humour used towards the end of the extract in the anecdote “Now, if you will excuse me”, where he is clearly being polite and using British manners to introduce his funny story about waste manure. This makes us think we are a strange nation, who shouldn’t become like the Americans, who waste food all the time.

At the start of the extract he says “speciality … a steak that weighs 72oz” which, although hyperbolic, may be truthful. This is an enormous amount of food to serve to one person and makes the portions and waste in Britain seem miniscule in comparison. It is like he is trying to shame us. However, he then uses adjectives “unquestioned champions” to show that this is not something the Americans should be proud of, so by extension neither should we if waste foods like them. Humphreys also refers to war time rationing to support his argument about waste not being necessary “she came to hate waste during the war years” which almost shames us into realising how much we take for granted. Another emotive statement used by the writer is “ridicule” which shows how other people made fun of him for being concerned about waste.

Finally, well know emotive imagery is used in the phrase “Ethiopian children starve” implying we are wrong to waste food, while other people are less fortunate than ourselves. The tone of the article overall is amusing, but it is written this was as a warning to us, to try to make us see that we need to change our ways as “think I was crazy.” In the final line implies that Humphreys, who is trying to stop waste is not the crazy one, but in fact it is everyone else who goes on wasting food and not caring.

**EXAMPLE WITH WAFFLE TO CUT OUT:**

In the Waste Not, Want Not article the writer is John Humphrys and he is trying to tell us with the use of language techniques what we have to do to stop wasting food. In the quote “The speciality of the house is the steak that weighs 72oz”, John is telling us that this is a lot of meat and that he wants us to know that it is too much meat for one person. He uses the language technique of a fact to tell us this.

**Answering A3 Selecting and Inference Questions**

**For A3 questions you are being asked to:**

* Ensure you have explained the quote they give you
* Use simple sentences
* Don’t overanalyse the quote – be concise
* Make sure you have explained why you think the answer
* Make sure you have read the question – remember I didn’t do this and thought the question was about Source 2A!
* Bullet point list your answers and keep your points separate
* If the question has 2 marks make sure you have 2 separate points to gain the marks.

**Question and Answer**

**To answer the following questions you will need to read the extract opposite by**

**Lydia M. Child.**

**A3.** (a) What does the writer mean by “Time is money” in line 2? [1]

(b) What does the writer suggest family members should do to help in the

house? [2]

1. Ellis said: “Time is money” shows time is precious, wasting it costs money.
2. You should get both children and the older generation to knit as this is a useful employment.

Also, everyone should save money or try to earn it in the family.

**Answering A4 Persuasive Evaluation Questions**

**For A4 questions you are being asked to:**

Persuasive evaluation (10 marks) 7 – 10 quotes

Unpick the question; highlight the important pieces of information/work out what you have to write about. Like this:

* Views – commenting on opinions. It is important to comment on:
* **How** – the tone of the article, **What** – select quotes that effectively answer the question, **Thoughts**, **Feelings**
* Then, make a point linked to the question
* Give a quote which supports your idea
* Offer and opinion on the quote (or 2 – 3 ideas)
* Predict what the opposition might say
* Think about the tone and where there are any changes in tone

**Question and Answer**

**A4.** What do you think and feel about Lydia M. Child’s views about running a household? [10]

You should comment on:

what is said;

how it is said.

*You must refer to the text to support your comments*

**To answer the following questions you will need to use both texts.**

Lydia Childs views on running a household could be seen as extreme in today’s world, however as it is the 19th Century life was very different, therefore economy and saving money was much more important. “simply the art of gathering up all the fragments” shows that she wants to make use of every last thing, which is different to now. I think this is a good idea. Also, “Time is Money” makes me think she is aware of how important time is for earning money and that wasting time is silly, again this is a good point. However, some readers may disagree and think that we are entitled to have some free time. Another reflection from Childs is: to “knit” today this is seen as a hobby, whereas then it was required to keep the household going. Money “both cheap” can be saved in this way and I think this is clearly important. Perhaps, I can learn something from being more frugal. The tone of the article is interesting as Childs is giving advice, but in a very direct manner “Nothing should be thrown away” which I think is probably a good idea, as you never know when something you have disposed of can be utilised. However, this might be considered unnecessary today as we can go to the shop and buy what we want easily. Another point she makes is “good bits…collected” when talking about food waste. This means that you can use the leftovers for another meal and it makes sense to do this, I think. Further to this she states “permanent power of being useful and generous” which insinuates that being economical is a fantastic idea and it makes you more powerful and popular as a result. I must say this seems slightly hyperbolic and ridiculous, but she is saying it with the best intentions. She ends with advice “Use the shopping list for a family” and this seems like a good idea although it does depend how many people we consider a family to be. All in all, Lydia Childs advice and tone in the article is appropriate to help people see the benefits of being more frugal and taking every opportunity to save money and time, not because “Economy is… low virtue” but due to the fact that being economical makes good long term sense and will only benefit the whole family. Therefore I agree with her viewpoints and think that, although written in the 19th Century, some of the advice still could be taken on board and help to encourage our own thoughts and feelings on waste and running a household, while not wasting time, money and energy.

**Answering A5 Synthesis Questions**

**For A5 questions you are being asked to:**

* Refer to both texts
* You have to synthesise information (meaning bring together similar ideas from both texts)
* Quote from both texts
* 4 Quotes in total – 2 from each text
* Do 2 mini paragraphs
* Write them by: Linking to the question, giving the quotes from both the sources, explaining how they show the answer to the question

**Question and Answer**

**A5.** According to these two writers, why should Americans change their attitudes to

leftover food? [4]

Both texts show Americans need to change their attitudes to leftover food as it costs money to waste it: “Buy merely enough to get along with at first” and “costs another £50 million just to get rid of it”. Both writers show that money is an important consideration when thinking about the cost of buying and then disposing of leftover food.

Another example is “nothing should be thrown away” and “for at least another family meal” showing that attitudes to leftover food have changed over time. This shows Americans need to consider the waste issues with leftover food as well as the cost.

**Answering A6 Comparison Questions**

**For A6 you are being asked to:**

Look at tone

Select quotes

Say how both texts are similar or different

Use connectives of comparison to help you compare

You should aim to refer to 4 – 5 quotes from each text

How to compare: framework for comparison

In Source 1 I notice the use of…, which is **similar/different** to Source 2, as…

Evidence of this can be seen first in…

This suggests…

***However****, this was* ***also*** *used in Source 2 when…*

A quote which supports this…

This implies…

The effect of these similarities/difference are…

The writers’ intention may have been…

|  |
| --- |
| **Comparison** |
| **compared with…** |
| **…in comparison with…** |
| **similarly…** |
| **in the same way…** |
| **likewise…** |
| **equally…** |
| **as with…** |
| **…are similar in that…** |
| **Contrasting** |
| **however** |
| **on the other hand…** |
| **…although…** |
| **despite this…** |
| **on the contrary…** |
| **instead…** |
| **as for…** |
| **…whereas…** |
| **…while…** |

**Question and Answer**

**A6.** Both of these texts are about waste. Compare the following:

the writers’ attitudes to waste;

how they get across their arguments.

[10]

*You must use the text to support your comments and make it clear which text you*

*are referring to.*

**A6 Example Answer – 3 Quotes only – This would need some expansion with 1 – 2 more quotes from both sources**

In source 1 the tone is formal, which is different to Source 2. Source 1 uses “no opportunity for waste is overlooked” which suggests they want to save food and resources, or that they don’t have a lot of money. However, in Source 2 the attitude is less careful with “Then why the hell shouldn’t we care?” which is slang and shows how the attitude to waste is cultivated by a general consensus, where the author thinks nobody is bothered about the waste. Another example of the attitudes differing is in Source 1 “yarn are both cheap” and “400 million” to show how one author is interested in saving money, but the other is telling us in a matter of fact way how much money is wasted when throwing away food in America. Both texts are about the American attitude to waste but the first Source 1 was at a time when money and resources were not as readily available. We can see this in “nothing be lost”, which differs from “the size of portions” which are huge in source 2, in fact they are “at least another family meal” on one plate, which shows a huge difference in the portion sizes and the lack of care Americans now have about wasting so much food.